World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXXI, No. 2 February 1955

LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS COME ALIVE

CHARLES W. GILKEY

THE GAME OF CHESS is one of the oldest, possibly the most widely travelled, and probably in our time the most international of all indoor games. Beginning in India before 1000 A.D., chess travelled west through Persia and Byzantium. Chess had a special appeal for the competitive spirit and lively wits of Renaissance Italy; and came thereby into its present vogue all over Europe and both Americas.

In this long history one of the most interesting chapters is the story of "live chess," beginning in Spain as early as 1408; in Austria and Germany before the Crusades were over; during our own century in Vienna, Mexico, California, Boston, Britain—and recently and most picturesquely in the medieval public square of Vicenza near Venice. In this setting a normal game played by two opponents was immediately reproduced by live persons in colorful Renaissance costumes, denoting the pieces they represent. The moves made in private thus at once "come alive" in public.

THIS PICTURESQUE SYMBOLISM has something important to tell us about our own age. Since the dawn of history the relations between nations have been a game played to win: once by monarchs and their representatives at other courts; in crises by the movement of armies and navies into strategic positions; latterly by frock-coated diplomats in negotiations concerning trade or vital interests.

But in our own shrunken world and much-travelled time, the relations between the nations and races of men have suddenly and similarly "come alive" in terms of personal contacts between individual people, who represent, not only by their costumes and languages, but by their customs and ways of thinking and acting, the different cultures and heritages and often diverse interests and ambitions within our "one world." These points of close personal contact can either deepen racial prejudices and antagonisms and national rivalries, or ease them—depending on the understanding, patience, and goodwill of the very human beings involved. For evidence of that, watch your fellow Americans travelling abroad—and the reactions, resentful or cordial, their attitudes provoke; consider also the current gains and losses in race relationships both taking place before our eyes in South Africa and America; and above all, consider the new opportunities for improved international understanding and goodwill which our times offer American communities.

TWO YEARS AGO the Ford Foundation gave the Y.W.C.A. $100,000 to finance a new project for training in international understanding and cooperation. A score of young women, both staff professionals and volunteer workers, carefully selected from 15 countries named by the Foundation, were brought to this country to live and work for several months on the staffs of Y.W.C.A.'s in typical American communities under experienced supervision. So successful was the experiment and so revealing the results, both to the visitors and to their hostesses, that this year the grant has been renewed, and already 15 young women from 13 countries are established for several months in as many American communities—each with a local Y.W.C.A. worker as a "partner, working, playing, and living together as a team." The purpose of this project, as a Y.W.C.A. leader recently put it, is to promote international understanding *"emotionally* as well as intellectually."

NOR ARE SUCH OPPORTUNITIES limited to a few communities selected by large organizations and financed by far-sighted foundations. In one Cape Cod village with a population of little more than one thousand, the Women's Society in the only local church recently held in a private home a "Christmas party" for five brides from overseas, whom GI's from that village had brought home with them: two German girls, one Belgian, one Japanese, one Filipino. Two other guests of honor were older married women, DP's from behind the Iron Curtain, whose personal experiences had been far more adventurous and difficult than those of the brides who were spending their first Christmas away from home. Talking the party over afterwards with both guests of honor and hostesses, one found it hard to decide which had had the happier time that memorable evening, or what eyes and hearts were more revealingly and promisingly opened to new neighbors and friends "right here in our village." One remembered anew at Christmastime "the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive."

These are indeed "International Relationships Come Alive."

—DR. GILKEY, *a trustee of the Church Peace Union, is Dean Emeritus of the University of Chicago Chapel.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Universities Join U.S. Technical Aid

Forty U.S. universities have signed contracts with the Foreign Operations Administration to operate technical assistance programs in 26 countries. The Government hopes to sign contracts with 40 to 60 other U.S. universities this year so that eventually 30% of the technicians needed abroad will be supplied from this source. At present, university technicians account for 15% of the personnel and of the $100 million technical assistance budget. By utilizing university personnel, the Government hopes to create relationships between U.S. and foreign institutions that will survive the demise of the FOA next June.

Among the contracting universities are: American University of Beirut, Lebanon; the University of Puerto Rico (Latin American assistance), University of Hawaii (Far Eastern aid), Columbia University Teachers College (education in Afghanistan), Harvard University (health and nutrition in Peru), University of Minnesota (rebuilding of the Seoul, Korea University), University of Nebraska (help in establishing Ataturk University in Turkey).

Foreign Policy Association Programs Service

The Foreign Policy Association has just announced a new Special Programs Service, compiled by Dorothy Robins, through which communities, organizations, or schools may obtain ideas for effective and interesting programs on world affairs, the United Nations, and international problems.

Published periodically from September to May with an annual binder, the service is available at $35 or at $25 to community organizations in world affairs registered with the Foreign Policy Association. The material includes sections on "Discussion and Program Techniques," on the "Philosophy of World Affairs Programing," and on the use of radio and television programs and films. Write the Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

214,000 Refugees Seek U.S. Entry

Under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, provision was made for the admission of 214,000 persons above the regular immigration quotas imposed by the 1952 McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. The setting up of machinery to process these refugees has been achieved, and some refugees have arrived. The great need now is for local sponsorship for immigrants still overseas.

Refugees may be admitted until December 31, 1956. But it takes about six months to process each application. Of the 214,000 refugees seeking entry, 19,000 from Italy, Greece and the Netherlands had already been authorized to enter the U.S. and were awaiting their turn under the McCarran-Walter quota system. 190,000 were non quota persons.

The National Council of Churches' Department of Church World Service recently announced that to date it has secured only 2,500 assurances, but that about 100,000 persons were looking to the Protestant and Orthodox Churches for help. An article, "How to Resettle a Refugee," reprinted from *Christian Century* by Church World Service, is available free, along with other immigration information, from CWS, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3.

Approximately 20,000 Jewish immigrants are hoping to enter under the 1953 Act. So far only about 2,500 assurances for them have been received. For further information on Jewish resettlement, write United HIAS Service, 425 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y.

To date only about 6,000 assurances have been secured for some 50,000 Catholic refugees seeking entry. For details on Catholic resettlement, write War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference, 149 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Report on India

Groups in the Boston area who wish to arrange a highly interesting and informative evening on India may wish to invite John G. Wofford to speak to them. (Address: Adams C-54, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.) Mr. Wofford travelled in India last summer on a friendship mission under Ford Foundation sponsorship, with 11 students from the University of Southern California, and has pictures of life in India. Churches, young people's groups and organizations would find his presentation of significant value.

At the United Nations

- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to date has loaned over two billion dollars. Among recent loans were $11,000,000 to El Salvador for an all-weather Pacific Coast highway, and $10,000,000 to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corp. of India, which advances funds to help industry secure technical and managerial aid.

- Two experts of the World Meteorological Organization recently helped put the Dominican Republic's match industry back in operation. Excessive humidity in the factory meant match heads dried poorly. The experts tested the factory air and demonstrated artificial means for lowering its humidity.

- The first public circulating library in Colombia has been established by the government and UNESCO in Medelin. A pilot project, the library is designed to encourage further public library development in Latin America.

HOPE FROM AUSTRIA

JUSTIN WROE NIXON

The author of a recent best seller on Europe and its problems describes some of the promising developments on the Continent in the title of his book, as "fire in the ashes."

I came to Austria last summer looking for this "fire in the ashes." I had been charmed by Vienna when I visited the city more than a quarter of a century ago. Since then the old capital of the Hapsburgs has gone through almost every kind of hell known to history. Civil war, famine, depression, inflation, native fascism, conquest by the Nazis, plundering by the Red Army, permanent occupation by enemies—Austria has known them all. There were ashes enough in the blasted, ruined buildings. And the wreckage one saw with the physical eye was only the outward sign of a vast amount of personal tragedy one could only discern as soon as one came to know the people.

Nevertheless the fundamental feeling I have as I leave Austria after a stay of four months is that of hope. What is it here that inspires hope? Three things.

COEXISTENCE A POSSIBILITY

First, the conviction that coexistence between the free and communist worlds is a live possibility. Austria is one of the places where the two worlds meet and, to a slight degree, interpenetrate. People who know the local situation will tell you that for coexistence to work there must be a balance of military power and a firm military frontier. Given these prerequisites, you can then have a limited amount of commercial dealing and cultural contact.

Austria is one of the pilot plants where this experiment in coexistence is going on. If we are to be spared the unimaginable disaster of large-scale war between the free and the communist worlds, we must learn the lessons of this experiment and apply them elsewhere.

MODERATION IN POLITICS

Another fact of Austrian life that inspires hope is the fact that both of the main political parties seem to have learned the value of moderation. The two main parties are the People's Party and the Social Democratic Party. Each has about 40% of the total vote. The Communists have 5%. Former Nazis and independents constitute 15%. In the twenties the two main parties opposed one another with extreme bitterness. Armed conflict broke out between them under the Dollfuss regime in 1934.

Austria paid an appalling price for her experience with native fascism. Today the basic convictions of men may not have greatly changed. There are Marxists here and anti-Marxists, clericals and anti-clericals. But there is agreement on abiding by the results which come from using the methods of democracy, and there is a realization that the government must represent a clear majority of the people. This means, at present, a coalition government of the two main parties, and while there are some "bugs in the machinery," it does not work badly.

It is hopeful when you see people learn by experience that extremism, on the part of either the "haves" or the "have-nots," does not pay.

CONCERN FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

The third hopeful feature of Austrian life that has impressed me is an increasing concern for the dignity and rights of individual persons. You may not be impressed by this at the beginning of your stay. You find there is here a strong feeling of class distinctions and that a sense of authority operating from the top down, coming from centuries of monarchical rule, pervades the society.

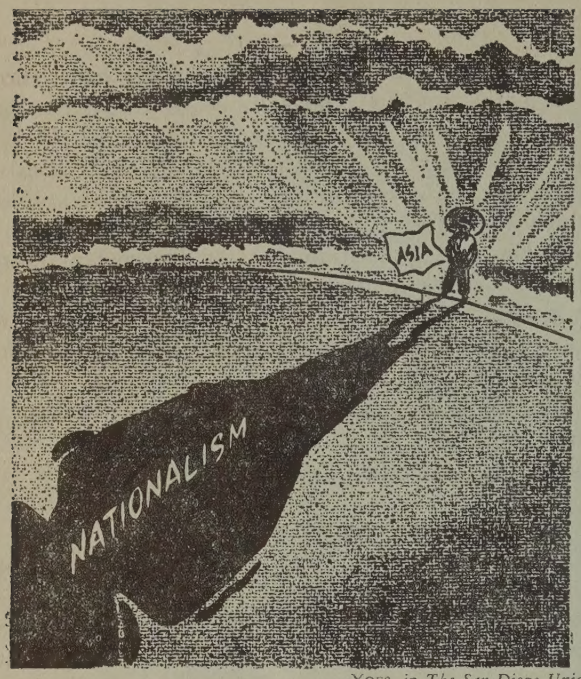
Then you meet a lady who formerly had a big house and many servants. Now she has one servant. This one she does not treat as a servant, but rather as a companion. They really share one another's lives.

You see this experience duplicated again and again. The daughter of a much decorated Austrian general explained some of it when she said: "Social classes were badly shaken by the war. When you lived in a bomb shelter, at first Mr. A was a banker and Mr. B a professor. But after a while the cook was the great man. The people who counted were those who could do something useful for the others." Add the influence of the refugees, who have suffered under communist tyranny, and perhaps among intellectuals the influence of an existential philosophy, like that of Karl Jaspars, that stresses personal responsibility. The outcome is a kind of ferment of individualism.

This is one of the reasons why "McCarthyism," which means to Austrians callousness to injuries inflicted on the innocent and indifference to the inherited rights of free men, has left such a painful impression here. It reminds these people of what they would like to forget, and it seems so hostile to the personal freedoms of which they want more.

I am grateful that I have found so much "fire in the ashes."

—DR. NIXON, *formerly professor of Christian theology and ethics at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, has left Vienna after a four months' stay to become pastor of the Evangelical Union Church, Istanbul, Turkey.*



—YOES, in *The San Diego Union*

Dawn Comes Up Like Thunder

ASIA AND AFRICA

The invitation of the Columbo powers to 25 Asian and African countries to meet in Bandoeng, Indonesia in April may prove to be the prelude to one of the most significant events of our time. The prime ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan—the so-called Columbo powers—made preliminary plans for the Afro-Asian conference at a recent gathering in Indonesia. The purpose of the conference, as agreed by these men, will be "to further the course of world peace."

The proposal has within itself, a publicist suggests, "all the delayed-action potential of the Monroe Doctrine, a document, incidentally, which went almost unnoticed by its contemporaries and made its impact on history only decades after its launching."

* * *

The revolutionary upheaval in vast areas of the world is one of the dominant facts in the current international situation. A National Council of Churches study conference called it "a massive reality." This revolutionary ferment is going on within two-thirds of the world—the same area embracing the 30 inviting and invited countries to the Afro-Asian meeting in April. The population of these 30 countries includes well over half of the human race.

Underlying this revolutionary upheaval are several factors. The first is *nationalism.* With the exception of Afghanistan and Turkey, these 30 countries have spent most of their modern history as dependencies, political and/or economic, of the Western powers. Some of them have gained their political independence during recent years. But none of them wishes to be dominated any longer, either politically or economically, by overlords, however benevolent they may be in intent.

A second factor is *color.* Two-thirds of the earth's people are peoples of color. They remember all too vividly the century of what they continue to call "white man's imperialism." They rightly resist and resent discriminatory practices often still directed against them by Westerners. It is significant that no "white" or Western country was invited to the proposed conference.

The third ingredient of the revolutionary upheaval is *economic.* These people in underdeveloped areas have learned that technological advances have made it possible for them to attain an adequate standard of living. They are no longer satisfied with the subhuman level on which they must now of necessity exist. Much of the work of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, its Specialized Agencies, and the entire Technical Assistance program is based on the assumption that specialized knowledge can be exchanged across national frontiers, that scientific know-how from more developed nations can get to less developed nations in usable form.

There is a fourth aspect in the revolutionary ferment seething in large areas of the world: the insistent *urge for status.* People want to be human beings in the full sense of the term. They want that sense of dignity and worth which those who carry on the Judeo-Christian heritage take for granted as the inherent right of each individual as a child of the living God. A Pakistani summed it up when he said: "What we want is freedom from contempt."

* * *

These four factors deserve our most careful attention as we consider U. S. foreign policy issues. At the same time we might recall with profit that a noted economist recently stressed that the balance of the future of civilization as we know it will most probably be determined by what happens relatively soon in the areas we usually call underdeveloped.

Joseph C. Harsch, special correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor,* has underlined some of the potential far-reaching impact of the proposed conference of Asian and African nations:

In effect, the Columbo powers have given voice, sanction, and even an incipient political framework to the idea of a massive withdrawal of Asia and Africa from the struggles and rivalries of the West. Both China and Japan are invited to participate in this withdrawal movement.

Work for World Order

The long-term end result could be the immunization of both Asia and Africa from the rivalries, and from the atomic weapons of the West. This is plainly what Mr. Nehru desires and proposes. It will be interesting indeed to see how many invitations are accepted to Bandoeng and how far the idea is pressed, and how seriously it will be entertained by those who attend.

* * *

Within this whole perspective the prospective U. S. aid for Asia program assumes increasing importance. President Eisenhower, together with Secretary of State Dulles and Foreign Operations Administrator Stassen, strongly favor a very considerable Asian economic aid program. Opposition to the project focalizes in Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, who desires to achieve tax cuts and a balanced budget. Whatever the disagreements over the new project, there is practically no question that the new economic program will be undertaken.

Although it has been termed "a Marshall plan for Asia," those who best understand the intricacies of the situation in Asia clearly realize how infinitely more difficult it will be in Asia to carry out a program of economic aid than it was in Europe under the original Marshall Plan. Whatever the problems, they must somehow be met, for economic aid for Asia is an indispensable part of our foreign policy.

* * *

An attack often made upon foreign economic aid is graphically illustrated in the cartoon reproduced on this page. The cartoon depicts a sleek and comfortable "do-gooder" being given a ride in the Marshall Plan for Asia ricksha" by the beaten-down and oppressed U. S. taxpayer. The implication is that economic aid programs are give-aways fostered by the visionary do-gooders and Uncle Sam and his citizens always pay through the nose. Such a point of view fails wholly to take into account the realities of the international situation we face today.

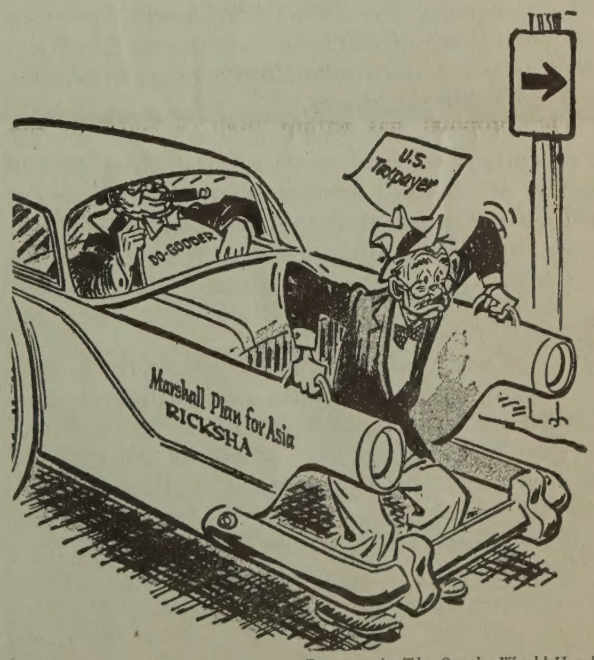
Our national interest demands that we participate even more fully in foreign economic aid programs. One reason is that in this way we can open and help develop new markets for the production of the industrialized countries. Even more important, we can in this way provide or open wider channels for importing raw materials upon which we are dependent. Further, many of the countries within the lesser developed areas are undecided whether they will choose the free world or the communist world. As they are helped to help themselves, so that they become more stable, self-reliant and independent, there is a greater chance of their opting to become partners in the free world. An additional reason for strong support of foreign economic aid programs is that thereby we can contribute to the slow but sure development of a larger measure of international community, without which no peace with justice is possible.

Those who seek to obey the imperatives rooted in the Judeo-Christian heritage find their motivation to support economic aid and technical assistance programs in the Biblical injunction to love mercy and do justly. If they are realistic, they have deep concern for the national interest. But they also understand that their responsibility extends to all members of the human family.

* * *

As Christians, we have a special obligation to see both the creative and the destructive possibilities in this new ferment, which the preaching of the Gospel has helped to create. The ending of ancient injustices, the movements toward national self-respect and self-government or political independence, the coming into their own of the darker-skinned peoples of the world, the struggle for economic development and social equality—all these carry with them creative possibilities. On the other hand, the tendencies to excess and to rabid and self-enclosed nationalism, the uprooting of traditional loyalties and disciplines without accepted substitutes, the clear danger of a new tyranny for these peoples in process of emancipation—these have grave portents for the future.

—"Christian Faith and International Responsibility." Report of the Fourth National Study Conference on the Churches and World Order, National Council of Churches.



—Barrow, in *The Omaha World-Herald*

New Model, Same Old Motor

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

Preparing for Independence

New countries such as the Philippine Republic, Indonesia and Libya are learning that independence, desirable as it may have seemed, brings with it responsibilities and problems which almost defy solution. In the Philippines graft, bureaucracy and landlordism have frustrated progress. In Indonesia cultural differences, separatist movements and lack of communcation have hampered effective government control. Libya, a former Italian colony suffers not only because of an extremely poor economy, but also because she has virtually no trained civil servants.

Somaliland in Africa is to become independent in 1960. A former Italian colony, she is now a UN Trust Territory administered by Italy. The promise of self-government is a result of UN decision. Both the British who administered from 1945 to 1950 and the Italians have done a commendable preparatory job. Four years ago the Italians established a School of Political Administration. Here, 70 picked young Somalis receive a three year education in government, law and native culture. One of the requirements for admission is a grade school education—there are no high schools as we know them. Upon completion of their course, students may be sent to the new Institute of Higher Education or start their apprenticeship in government.

The population of this little land is but 1.2 million. Only a little over a quarter of a million have a permanent residence. The others are nomads. Hence the fight against illiteracy has been a difficult one. At present about 22,000 attend school. This situation has also hampered elections. Town council elections have been successfully held. But the real test will come when country-wide Territorial Council elections are held next spring.

It is doubtful that Somaliland can have an efficient government by 1960. It is certain that she will operate on a deficit economy. But the tasks ahead will be greatly eased if the Italians continue their efforts in political education and if the UN technical aid in health and public works can be expanded.

Democracy Endangered

One of the smallest of American republics is again in jeopardy. Costa Rica, with a population of about 800,000 and an area of 20,000 square miles, is easy prey for a foreign aggressor or for an armed revolutionary group. Her civil guard is small, her reserves few and her air force non-existent. Indeed this little nation constitutionally prohibits a permanent army.

Costa Rica is a tiny democratic island in a sea of dictatorships. Some of her neighbors have feared that this example of democracy might weaken their own undemocratic regimes. They have resented Costa Rica dwelling on the evils of dictatorship in their countries before the conferences of the Organization of American States. Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, but most particularly next door Nicaragua, have been hostile. Since 1948 there has existed a feud between President Figueres and dictator Somoza of Nicaragua.

It is natural that Figueres should suspect Nicaragua of intervention or of equipping rebels on her own soil and transporting them across the border to Costa Rica. The first move Figueres made was to ask for help from the Organization of American States (OAS), of which all nations of the Western Hemisphere, save Canada, are members.

OAS is set up to help solve just such difficulties between member states. It is not an exaggeration to say that OAS is on trial. It is encouraging to see the speed with which this international, multilateral organization has acted. There is far better chance for impartial judgment and just settlement through OAS than through the intervention of a third nation, no matter how well meaning.

Recommended Magazine Articles

The United States and China: (1) The Prospect Before Us by H. Arthur Steiner and **(2) The Problem of Recognition** by Hardy Cross Dillard. (*The Yale Review*, Winter 1955.)

Two important articles, the first a realistic interpretation of the present U.S. position regarding "the two Chinas," the second a trenchant discussion of the "subjective" and "objective" approaches to the question of recognition of Communist China.

Europe's Progress Toward Economic Integration by Willard L. Thorp. (*Foreign Affairs*, January 1955.)

A survey of development toward European economic integration during the past five years, and a statement of the requisite conditions for further progress.

Magsaysay Fights a "Social Cancer" by H. Ford Wilkins. (*The New York Times Magazine*, January 9, 1955.)

An illuminating description of the first year in office of the popular and effective President of the Philippines.

The Future of Mendes-France by Edmond Taylor. (*Harper's*, January 1955.)

An analysis of the impact Mendes-France has made on France, of some of his socio-economic reforms, and of his political and international policies.

Free Indo-China Fights Against Time by Peter Schmid. (*Commentary*, January 1955.)

A vivid picture of the deterioration in Southern Indo-China while factions struggle and the people fearfully and fatalistically await the 1956 plebiscite. Written by a Swiss journalist who is one of the world's outstanding reporters.

Is the United Nations Really "Godless"? by Robert A. Graham. (*America*, January 8, 1955.)

A stimulating discussion of an issue often raised in criticism against the United Nations.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Race Relations Sunday and Brotherhood Week

"Brethren . . . dwell together in unity!" is the theme of the National Council of Churches celebration of Race Relations Sunday on February 13.

To help local churches mark this day, the National Council has prepared a packet of leaflets with various program suggestions for a worship service, a children's program, a young people's program, an adult class or study group, and a leaflet of information for speakers on various minority groups in the United States. In several of these leaflets are bibliographies and suggestions for audio-visual materials. The packets are available at 15 cents each or at $12.00 per 100 (plus postage and handling) from the National Council of Churches, 120 East 23rd Street, New York 10.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews has published three pamphlets for Catholic, Protestant and Jewish celebrations of Brotherhood Week, February 20-27. Each of these pamphlets provides program suggestions for elementary, high school, and college or adult groups, and includes a bibliography. Most of the projects suggested could provide worthwhile year-round programs. The pamphlets are available at 10 cents each from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16.

News About UNICEF

The U.S. Committee for UNICEF is now publishing a bi-monthly bulletin entitled *News*. This citizens' organization aims to inform the American people of the work of the United Nations Children's Fund. It also serves as a channel for individuals and organizations wishing to contribute to UNICEF. The first issue of *News* was the September-October issue. There is no subscription fee. For further information, write: U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

United Nations Contest

A trip to Europe or $500 will be first prize in the March 15 Annual High School Contest on the United Nations. The competition, sponsored annually by the American Association for the United Nations, will test in a three-hour examination student knowledge of the functions and work of the UN.

Second prize will be a trip to Mexico or $200. The American Youth Hostels and the Experiment in International Living will cooperate in the arranging of prize-winning trips, which may include visits in foreign homes. Also, community organizations in some 28 states will offer prizes totalling over $3,000 and several college scholarships to state and local winners.

Students in all public, private or parochial schools are eligible to register. Schools should register through a teacher. For further information, write Miss Mary Hamilton, American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

United Nations Correspondence Course

High school students studying for the UN Contest or older groups could profit from the United Nations Correspondence Course recently set up by the University of Minnesota and the Upper Midwest Regional Office of the American Association for the United Nations. For further information, write Correspondence Study Department, 251 Nicholson Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14.

The Twentieth Century Man

"A Twentieth Century View of Man" is the theme of 10 consecutive Friday evening discussions in New York City starting January 21 and sponsored by the Foundation for Integrated Education. Lecturers will include Drs. Edmund W. Sinnott, Yale University; Donald G. Tewksbury, Columbia University; and Rollo May. The $20 payment for the series includes outlines and reading suggestions. Write the Foundation for Integrated Education, 246 East 46th Street, New York 17.

North Ireland Conference

The International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom will hold its 15th Congress July 23-28, 1955 in Belfast, North Ireland. The theme of the Congress will be "Liberal Religion in an Age of Anxiety." The program will include lectures by Dr. Frederick M. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, Professor Georg Wunsch of Marburg University in Germany, Professor L. J. van Holk of Leyden University in Holland. For information, write I.A.R.F. Secretariat, 32 Riouwstraat, The Hague, Netherlands.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Foreign Policy Analysis by Feliks Gross. Philosophical Library. 179 pp. $3.75.

God's Secret Armies by Joseph Johnston. Putnam's. 268 pp. $3.75.

American Foreign Policy by Richard C. Snyder and Edgar S. Furniss, Jr. Rinehart. 846 pp. $7.50.

A New Christmas Treasury with More Stories for Reading Aloud ed. by Robert and Maria Lohan. Daye. 406 pp. $3.75.

Documents of Humanity ed. by K. O. Kurth. Harper. 184 pp. $2.50.

Economic Planning Under Free Enterprise by Henry Grayson. Public Affairs Press. 131 pp. $2.00.

Germany's Moral Debt: The German-Israel Agreement by Kurt R. Grossman. Public Affairs Press. 71 pp. $2.00.

From the Declaration of Independence to the Constitution: The Roots of American Constitutionalism ed. by C. J. Friedrich and Robert G. McCloskey. Liberal Arts. 71 pp. 75 cents.

The British in Asia by Guy Wint. Institute of Pacific Relations. 244 pp. $3.75.

SUGGESTED READING

The Dynamics of Soviet Society by W. W. Rostow. Mentor. 264 pp. 50 cents.

A challenging study of the Soviet system of government and life under a totalitarian regime.

Britain—Uneasy Ally by Leon D. Epstein. Chicago. 279 pp. $4.00.

An exploration of policy and opinion in relation to United States foreign policy.

A Popular History of the Catholic Church by Philip Hughes. Doubleday. 310 pp. 85 cents.

Father Hughes has written a complete history of the Church from primitive to present times. A good reference and an interesting narrative for the general reader.

A Program for Conservatives by Russell Kirk. Regnery. 325 pp. $4.00.

A discussion of nine problems of modern society which confront conservatives today. The author protests the present tendency to identify liberalism and social progress with constant change.

Evanston: An Interpretation by James H. Nichols. Harper. 155 pp. $2.00.

A running account and interpretation by a distinguished church historian of what took place at the second Assembly of the World Council of Churches in the summer of 1954.

Japan's Decision to Surrender by Robert J. C. Butow. Stanford University. 259 pp. $4.00.

A fascinating look behind the scenes of the wartime government of Japan. Well documented with much material hitherto unpublished.

American Security and Freedom by Maurice J. Goldbloom. Beacon. 84 pp. $1.50.

An admirable 12 point program for an hysteria-free security system.

The Roots of French Imperialism in Eastern Asia by John F. Cady. Cornell. 322 pp. $5.00.

A history of French colonialism in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Yearbook of the United Nations: 1953. Columbia. 907 pp. $12.50.

The indispensable reference work on the UN.

British Foreign Policy in the Inter-War Years by P. A. Reynolds. Longmans. 182 pp. $2.25.

An extremely valuable, succinct, historical survey.

South and Central Africa ed. by Doré Ogrizek. McGraw-Hill. 432 pp. $6.50.

A beautifully illustrated and highly informative book.

Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans by Martin Luther. Zondervan. 207 pp. $2.95.

A new and easy-to-read translation of a Protestant classic.

PAMPHLETS

Yugoslavia Between East and West by Thomas Taylor Hammond. Foreign Policy Association, 345 E. 46th Street, New York 17. 61 pp. 35 cents.

Historical background, present government and economic system, and foreign relations.

Christ—the Hope of the World. The World Council of Churches, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. 48 pp. 50 cents.

Documents on the main theme of the Second Assembly.

The Constitution and Loyalty Programs by Alan Westin. Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, 164 Lexington Avenue, New York 16. 53 pp. 25 cents.

One in an excellent series of "Freedom Agenda" pamphlets.

Toward Lasting Peace. National Council of Churches, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. 64 pp. 75 cents.

A study manual. Among the contributors are Georgia Harkness, Mrs. Douglas Horton, Marian Anderson, Margaret Chase Smith, and Anna Lord Strauss.

How Much Do You *Really* Want Peace? by Arthur Goodfriend. Institute for International Order, 11 W. 42nd Street, New York 36. 24 pp. 15 cents.

Popular and persuasive.

Race Mixture by Harry L. Shapiro. Columbia. 56 pp. 25 cents.

A valuable, readable contribution to a difficult subject.

South Asia: Unity and Disunity by Guy Wint. International Conciliation, 345 E. 46th Street, New York 17. 25 cents.

". . . Endeavors to portray the internal and regional forces making either for cohesion or division and to trace the efforts among the countries themselves and by Western nations to promote stability and unity."

The People Take The Lead. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Single copies free.

A record of progress in civil rights, 1948-55.

World Alliance News Letter

Vol. XXXI, No. 2 February 1955

The World Alliance News Letter, *published every month, except July and August, by the Church Peace Union and the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion, is sent to all members of the World Alliance. Individual memberships are* $2.00 *a year.*

American Council of the World Alliance: Dr. Walter D. Head, President and Director; *Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein,* Vice-President; *Dr. Harry N. Holmes,* Sec'y. Emeritus. *Church Peace Union: Dr. Ralph W. Sockman,* President; *Dr. Henry A. Atkinson,* General Secretary.

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World Alliance News Letter

World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion
170 East 64th Street
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